

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

Packages weighing less than four pounds may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1891.

Prof. Sereno Watson,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

At Dr. Vasey's suggestion I send you No. 201 of Mr. M. L. Carleton's plants collected in June last in the Cheyenne Country, Indian Territory. It is a *Riddellia tagetina* one which the first point in the key of the Syn. Fl. breaks down: the rays are as small as on any of our specimens of *R. arachnoidea*. On examining the achenes in our specimens labelled *R. arachnoidea* - the only character left to separate the two species, I had to transfer to *R. tagetina* 1) No. 628 of Mex. Bound. Survey, 2) the plant of Newberry in McComb's Exped., 3) a plant from N. Mex. sent by W. B. Pease, 4) a plant from Big Springs, Texas collected by G. W. Letterman, these all having glabrous achenes and pappus scales, though the small rays evidently suggested that they were *R. arachnoidea*.

Very truly yours,

John M. Holzinger, Assistant
Bot.